

**$^{12}\text{B}$   $\beta^-$  decay: 20.20 ms    1981Ka31, 2009Hy01, 2016Mu06**

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	J. H. Kelley, J. E. Purcell and C. G. Sheu		NP A968, 71 (2017)	1-Jan-2017

Parent:  $^{12}\text{B}$ :  $E=0.0$ ;  $J^\pi=1^+$ ;  $T_{1/2}=20.20$  ms 2;  $Q(\beta^-)=13369.4$  13;  $\% \beta^-$  decay=100.0

$^{12}\text{B}$ - $Q(\beta^-)$ : From (2017Wa10).

$^{12}\text{B}$ - $J^\pi, T_{1/2}$ : From Adopted Levels for  $^{12}\text{B}$  in ENSDF database.

1972Ai31:  $^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-)$ , measured  $\beta\gamma$ -coin. Deduced  $\log ft$ ,  $\beta^-$  branching.

1974Mc11:  $^{12}\text{B}$ , measured  $E_\beta$ ,  $I_\beta$ ,  $\beta\gamma$ -coin. Deduced  $\log ft$ .

1978Ai01:  $^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-)$ , measured  $E_\beta$ ,  $I_\beta$ ,  $\beta\gamma$ -coin,  $T_{1/2}$ . Deduced  $\beta^-$  branching, mirror asymmetries,  $ft$ .

1981Ka31:  $^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-)$ , measured  $\beta\gamma$ -coin,  $\beta\gamma(t)$ . Deduced  $I_\beta$ ,  $\log ft$ .

1988Na09:  $^{12}\text{B}$ , measured  $I_\beta$ ,  $I_\gamma$ ,  $\beta\gamma$ -coin. Deduced mirror asymmetry. Deduced Gamow-Teller  $\beta^-$  decay branching ratio.

1988Sa04:  $^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-)$ , measured  $\beta^-$  decay  $T_{1/2}$ .

1990Ca10:  $^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-)$ , measured spectral shape factors.

1993Mi36, 1993Oh05:  $^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-)$ , measured modified  $\beta^-$ -NMR spectra. Deduced quadrupole moment.

2000St19:  $^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-)$ , measured  $E_\beta$ ,  $I_\beta$ .

2005Di16:  $^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-)$ , measured  $\beta^-$ -delayed  $E_\alpha$ ,  $\alpha\alpha$ -coin.  $^{12}\text{C}$  deduced excited states,  $J$ ,  $\pi$ . R-matrix analysis.

2007PeZY:  $^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-)$ , measured branching  $\beta^-$  decay ratios.

2009Di06:  $^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-)$ , measured  $E_\alpha$ ,  $E_\gamma$ ,  $\alpha\alpha\alpha$ -coin.  $^{12}\text{C}$  deduced levels,  $J$ ,  $\pi$ , triple- $\alpha$  continuum states and their decay modes.

2009Hy01:  $^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-)$ , deduced branching ratio,  $\log ft$ ,  $B(\text{GT})$  to various  $^{12}\text{C}$  states.

2009Hy02:  $^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-)$ , measured  $E_\alpha$ ,  $I_\alpha$ ,  $E_\gamma$ ,  $I_\gamma$ ,  $E_\beta$ ,  $\beta\gamma^-$ ,  $\beta\alpha^-$ ,  $\alpha\alpha\alpha$ -coin.  $^{12}\text{C}$  deduced levels,  $\beta$  feedings, and  $\log ft$ . Triple- $\alpha$  method and R-matrix analysis.

2010Hy01:  $^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-)$ , measured  $3\alpha$  summed spectra and associated branching ratios for breakup via the  $^8\text{Be}$  ground-state and via excited states of  $^8\text{Be}$ .  $^{12}\text{C}$  deduced levels, resonances, Gamow-Teller strengths and widths using multilevel, many-channel R-matrix formalism.

2009Hy01, 2009Hy02, 2010Hy01: The authors performed two measurements of  $^{12}\text{B}$  decay into  $\alpha$  unbound states of  $^{12}\text{C}$  using two different techniques. In addition  $^{12}\text{N}$  decay was also measured. The first method involved implantation of  $^{12}\text{B}$  into a thin carbon foil located in the center of a large solid angle Si Strip array (at IGSOL/JYFL) that measured breakup  $\alpha$  particle kinematics; a HPGe detector measured the  $^{12}\text{C}^*(4.44 \text{ MeV})$  de-excitation gamma-rays, and the measurement was normalized to the value presently adopted in ENSDF. The second method involved implantation of  $^{12}\text{B}$  into a thick Si detector (at TRIUP/KVI) and measuring the total  $3\alpha$  decay energy.

(2009Hy02) gives details of the JYFL measurement, while (2009Hy01) is reported as giving the most precise analysis of the KVI and JYFL measurements.

(2010Hy01) gives a detailed multi-channel multi-level R-matrix analysis of  $0^+$  and  $2^+$  levels above the  $E_x=7.65 \text{ MeV}$  level that may contribute to the shape of the  $3\alpha$  energy spectrum observed in  $^{12}\text{B}$  and  $^{12}\text{N}$  decay to  $^{12}\text{C}$ . The analysis focuses mainly on these higher-lying state and is difficult to fold in with the analysis given in (2009Hy01, 2009Hy02). A significant difference from the prior work is the assumption that the  $E_x=10.3 \text{ MeV}$  bump ( $J^\pi=0^+$ ) is from interference; they suggest instead the  $J^\pi=0_3^+$  state at  $E_x=11.2 \text{ MeV}$  3 with  $\Gamma=1.5 \text{ MeV}$  6.

2016Mu06: The authors measured the  $^{12}\text{C}$   $\gamma$  rays produced following  $^{12}\text{B}$   $\beta$  decay and deduced the branching ratio to  $^{12}\text{C}^*(7654)$ .

$^{12}\text{B}$  atoms were produced at the center of the Gammasphere detector by irradiating a thick deuterated titanium foil with 40 MeV  $^{11}\text{B}$  ions from the ANL/ATLAS accelerator. The  $\gamma$  rays emitted following  $^{12}\text{B}$  decay were detected using the Gammasphere, a 110 element Compton suppressed HPGe detector array; in the present measurement 98 array elements were utilized. Throughout the measurement a low-Z target chamber was used to minimize the bremsstrahlung background caused by the high-energy  $\beta$  rays emitted in the decays.

The  $\gamma$  singles and  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  coincidence spectra were analyzed to determine yield of the  $J^\pi=2_1^+ \rightarrow 0_1^+$   $\gamma$  rays (4.44 MeV) and  $J^\pi=0_2^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+$   $\gamma$  rays (3.21 MeV). The  $\gamma$ -ray energies are reported. A total of  $10^9$   $\gamma\gamma$  coincidence events are observed. The  $\gamma\gamma$  angular correlations are analyzed yielding  $a_2=-3.3$  7 and  $a_4=4.2$  9.

In the discussion, the branching ratio feeding  $^{12}\text{C}^*(7654)$ ,  $B(7.65)$ , is related to the  $\gamma(4.44)$ - $\gamma(3.21)$  coincidence yield,  $\Gamma_\gamma/\Gamma(7.65)$ , the  $B(4.44)$  and a set of variables that depend on the experimental configuration. The authors used  $\Gamma_\gamma/\Gamma(7.65)=(4.07 \text{ 11}) \times 10^{-4}$  (see discussion) and  $B(4.44)=(1.23 \text{ 5})\%$ , which is the unweighted average of values given in (1990Aj01).

For other references see (1980Aj01).

$^{12}\text{B}$   $\beta^-$  decay: 20.20 ms [1981Ka31,2009Hy01,2016Mu06](#) (continued) $^{12}\text{C}$  Levels

E(level) <sup>†</sup>	J $\pi$ <sup>‡</sup>	$\Gamma$ <sup>‡</sup>	Comments
0	0 <sup>+</sup>		
4439.82 31	2 <sup>+</sup>	10.8×10 <sup>-3</sup> eV 6	
7657.8 10	0 <sup>+</sup>	9.3 eV 9	E(level): Based on the atomic mass of $^4\text{He}$ and the decay energy for the breakup of this state into $3\alpha$ , 379.6 keV 20: See <a href="#">(1980Aj01)</a> .
10.3×10 <sup>3</sup>	(0 <sup>+</sup> )	3.0 MeV 7	
12710	1 <sup>+</sup>	18.1 eV 28	

<sup>†</sup> From recoil corrected  $\gamma$ -ray energies, except where noted.<sup>‡</sup> From Adopted Levels. $\beta^-$  radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^-$ <sup>†</sup>	Log $ft$	Comments
(659.4 13)	12710	0.00026 2	3.91 4	av $E\beta=243.62$ 54 $I\beta^-$ : From weighted average of renormalized values $3.2\times 10^{-4}$ 7 (JYFL) and $2.6\times 10^{-4}$ 2 (KVI) in <a href="#">(2009Hy02)</a> . See Table 12.24 in <a href="#">(2017Ke05)</a> .
(3069.4 13)	10300	0.062 3	4.287 21	av $E\beta=1351.93$ 63 $I\beta^-$ : From weighted average of the renormalized values 0.055 7 (JYFL) and 0.063 3 (KVI) in <a href="#">(2009Hy02)</a> . See Table 12.24 in <a href="#">(2017Ke05)</a> . In <a href="#">(2010Hy01)</a> the authors indicate that the $J^\pi=0_3^+$ resonance has parameters $E_x=11.2$ MeV 3 with $\Gamma=1.5$ MeV 6, suggesting that the previously observed $E_x=10.3$ MeV bump results from interference. They further indicate that the $J^\pi=2_2^+$ resonance has parameters $E_x=11.1$ MeV 3 and $\Gamma=1.4$ MeV 4. In addition, for these two states <a href="#">(2010Hy01)</a> find $B(>)=0.07$ 3 and $B(>)=0.06$ 4 ( $\log ft=4.75$ 25 and $\log ft=4.82$ 35) for the $J^\pi=0_3^+$ and $2_2^+$ states, respectively. See Table 12.24 in <a href="#">(2017Ke05)</a> .
(5711.6 17)	7657.8	0.54 2	4.572 17	av $E\beta=2642.55$ 81 $I\beta^-$ : The adopted value is dominated by renormalized (KVI) results reported in <a href="#">(2009Hy01)</a> . See Table 12.24 in <a href="#">(2017Ke05)</a> .
(8929.6 13)	4439.82	1.182 19	5.143 7	av $E\beta=4234.18$ 67 $I\beta^-$ : $I\beta(4440)$ is used as a global normalization in most measurements. $I\beta^-$ : We adopt $I\beta=1.182$ 19 from <a href="#">(1981Ka31)</a> since the experimental approach aimed to overcome most systematic effects that influence the value. In some other analyses, the unweighted average of 1.283 40 <a href="#">(1978Al01)</a> and 1.182 19 <a href="#">(1981Ka31)</a> was used to normalize the reported values. In <a href="#">(1990Aj01)</a> , both values were listed with no preference or average value given. The value given of <a href="#">(1981Ka31)</a> is based on their measured value, while the value in <a href="#">(1978Al01)</a> is a weighted average of 1.276 50 measured by them and 1.29 5 previously adopted by <a href="#">(1974Mc11)</a> . See Table 12.23 in <a href="#">(2017Ke05)</a> .
(13369.4 13)	0	98.216 28	4.0617 5	av $E\beta=6438.65$ 65 $I\beta^-$ : Unity minus the sum of branching to higher states. See discussion <a href="#">(2017Ke05)</a> Table 12.24.

<sup>†</sup> Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

**$^{12}\text{B}$   $\beta^-$  decay: 20.20 ms 1981Ka31,2009Hy01,2016Mu06 (continued)** $\gamma(^{12}\text{C})$ 

$E_\gamma$	$I_\gamma^\dagger$	$E_i(\text{level})$	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Comments
3216.9 8	$2.3 \times 10^{-4}$ 1	7657.8	$0^+$	4439.82	$2^+$	$I_\gamma$ : From $\Gamma_\gamma/\Gamma=(4.16 \text{ } 11) \times 10^{-4}$ and $I\beta(0.54 \text{ } 2)\%$ . $E_\gamma$ : From (2016Mu06). $E_\gamma$ : From (1967Ch19).
4438.91 31	1.182 19	4439.82	$2^+$	0	$0^+$	

$^\dagger$  Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

 **$^{12}\text{B}$   $\beta^-$  decay: 20.20 ms 1981Ka31,2009Hy01,2016Mu06**Decay Scheme

Intensities:  $I_\gamma$  per 100 parent decays

Legend

